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## INFORMATION REPORT

## REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY

Korea

**SUBJECT**

Organization and Officials of the North Korean  
Government, Labor Party, and Economic and Cultural  
Groups

DATE DISTR.

27. March 1952

NO. OF PAGES

6

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

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PLACE  
ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

\* Except as noted

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## Organization of the North Korean Government

1. The following Korean words, with their usual English translations, are used in the North Korean governmental organization:

Song (省), ministry.

Kuk ( $1\frac{2}{2}$ ), bureau.

Fu (部), department.

Ch'ō (處), division.

Kwa (課), section.

Ke (係), sub-section.

2. Ministries (song) exist only in the national government. The North Korean

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50X1-HUM

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M-28

50X1-HUM

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cabinet includes the premier, deputy premiers, and all ministers. Each ministry may have a number of bureaus. Bureaus (kuk) are the principal offices of the ministries and exist only on the national level.

3. Departments (pu) are organized on the national and provincial levels. Each ministry is represented on the provincial level by a department having authority only within the province. The provincial department coordinates the activity of the national departments and provincial sections and administers the sections although the transmittal of instructions is from the bureau to its departments on the national level and then to the corresponding sections on the provincial level.

50X1-HUM

4. Bureaus of particular importance are known as divisions (ch'o) and exist only on the national level. Sections (kwa) and sub-sections (ke), the latter consisting of one to ten persons, are on the national, provincial, and city levels. A special city department (pu) governs P'yongyang. National and South Pyongan provincial offices are also at P'yongyang. In large and important cities the Ministry of Internal Affairs directs the Nae Mu So (内務署) or Internal Affairs Offices. These offices are city prefectures organized on the level of the section (kwa). The ministry's police function results in an organization for the Ministry of Internal Affairs different from that of the other ministries. More than one Nae Mu So may be organized within a particular city.
5. In July 1951 each province was governed by a secretariat, an office of agriculture and forestry, and the following fifteen sections: general affairs, personnel, finance, procurement, food policy, labor, education, commerce and industry, public health, propaganda, justice, enterprise and inspection, supply and arrangements, internal affairs, and social security. The office of agriculture and forestry included irrigation, fisheries, and agriculture and forestry sections.
6. The city and county levels of the government included a chairman, a deputy chairman, a secretariat, an Internal Affairs or police office, a Social Security office, and sections identical in title to all sections on the provincial level with the exception of the following four sections: justice, enterprise and inspection, internal affairs, and social security. Administration on the city and county included also an agriculture section.
7. The district offices included an internal affairs or police sub-office, a social security sub-office, and the following seven sub-sections: general affairs, food policy, finance, education, agriculture, public health, and labor.
8. A chairman, a deputy chairman, and a secretary administered the block groups on the village level.

#### North Korean Government Officials

9. In late 1951 officials of the North Korean government included the following.

50X1-HUM

|                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Premier                      | : KIM Il-sŏng (金日成).          |
| Deputy premier               | : Hŏ Ka-i (許可異). <sup>2</sup> |
| Minister of Internal Affairs | : PAK Il-u (朴一禹).             |
| Minister of Foreign Affairs  | : PAK Hŏn-yŏng (朴憲永).         |

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

Minister of Social Security : PANG Hak-se (方學世).

Minister of National Defense : CHŎNG Yun (鄭尹).<sup>3</sup>

Minister of Justice : YI Sung-yŏp (李承燁).<sup>4</sup>

Minister of Education : PAEK Nam-un (白南雲).

Minister of Finance : CH'OE Ch'ang-ik (崔昌益).

Minister of Industry : CHŎNG Il-yong (鄭一龍).<sup>4</sup>

Minister of Commerce : CHANG Si-u (張時雨).<sup>4</sup>

Minister of Agriculture : PAK Mun-kyu (朴文奎).

Minister of Labor : PAK Se-yong (朴世榮).

Minister of Municipal Construction : YI Yong (李瑢).<sup>4</sup>

Minister of Health : YI Pyŏng-nam (李秉南).

Minister of Transportation : PAK Il-wan (朴一琬).

Minister of National Inspection : KIM Wŏn-pong (金元鳳).

Minister of Culture and Propaganda : HŎ Chong-suk (許貞淑).

Minister of Communications : KIM Chong-chu (金祥柱).<sup>9</sup>

Minister without portfolio : YI Kuk-no (李克杖).

Director, Executive Department : CHANG Chong-sik (張宗植).<sup>10</sup>

Director, Food Administration : KWŎN Yong-t'ae (權永泰).

Director, Department of Forestry : HAN Pyŏng-ok (韓炳玉).

10. In late July 1951 the three deputy premiers in North Korea included HONG Myŏng-hi<sup>2</sup> and PAK Hon-yŏng,<sup>2</sup> who was also Minister of Foreign Affairs. CH'OE Yong-kŏn was Minister of National Defense; YI Si-u (李時雨), Minister of Commerce; HŎ Song-t'aek (許成澤), Minister of Labor;<sup>5</sup> CHŎNG Il-yong, acting director of the Special Products Bureau; HAN Hong-chong (韓鴻廷), director of the Personnel Bureau, and HAN Pyŏng-ok, secretary general of the cabinet.<sup>4</sup>

50X1-HUM

11. In early December 1951, SŎK San (石山) was Minister of Social Security;<sup>6</sup> KO Hwan-yong (高煥龍), Minister of Finance; YI Sun-kun (李順權), Minister of Agriculture;<sup>7</sup> YI Ik-su (李益洙), Minister of Health, and CHŎNG Chun-t'aek (鄭俊澤), Minister of Communications.<sup>9</sup>
12. In early February 1952 HŎ Song-t'aek was Minister of Industry;<sup>5</sup> CHU Yŏng-ha

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

-4-

(朱寧河)<sup>11</sup> Minister of Transportation; and HONG Ki-chu, (洪基晞),  
Minister of Communications.<sup>9</sup>

13. In July 1951 North Korean judiciary officials included YI (李) (fau),  
supreme judge, and CHANG Hae-u (張海雨), attorney-general.

#### Organization of the North Korean Labor Party

14. Each of the four controlling committees of the North Korean Labor Party is responsible only to the party convention and to no one of the other three committees.<sup>12</sup> In July 1951 members of the Politbureau were KIM Tu-pong (金科奉), KIM Il-song, CH'OE Chang-ik (崔昌益), HO Ka-i, and CHANG Su-myong (張壽明). CHANG Su-myong was also chairman of the Inspection Committee. Officials of the Central Committee included KIM Tu-pong, chairman, and KIM Il-song and HO Ka-i, deputy chairmen. HO Ka-i was also chairman of the Membership Examination Committee. Eleven departments comprised the Central Committee. These included the administrative, personnel, propaganda, organization, youth affairs, women's affairs, finance, agriculture and forestry, labor, indoctrination, and cultural affairs departments.

15. In early December 1951 members of the Politbureau included the following: 50X1-HUM  
KIM Il-song, PAK Chong-ae (朴正愛), CHU Yong-ha (朱寧河),<sup>11</sup> KIM Tu-pong, PAK Il-u, CH'OE Chang-ik, and KANG Chin-kun. KANG Yang-uk (康良煜) was secretary of the Central Committee and HONG Ki-su (洪基洙) and KIM Tai-hyon (金達鉉) were committee members.

16. The P'yongyang special city committee of the NKLP and the provincial committees of the NKLP contained a membership examination committee and a party inspection committee. These administered jointly administration, staff, propaganda, organization, intellectual affairs, finance, labor, and agriculture departments. With the exception of the intellectual affairs and agriculture departments, all departments subordinate to the NKLP provincial committees and the P'yongyang special city committee were represented on city and county party levels. Each district party committee had only propaganda and organization sections.

#### Economic and Cultural Organizations

17. In July 1951 the Council of North Korean Trade Unions had a table of organization similar to that of the Central Committee of the NKLP except that the council did not have agriculture and forestry, indoctrination, and cultural affairs departments. CH'OE Kyong-tok (崔景德)<sup>13</sup> was chairman and CHONG Ka-won (鄭可源) and CH'OE Ho-min (崔貞珉) were deputy chairmen of the council. Individual trade unions were staffed in the same manner as the provincial labor councils. The provincial labor councils were of the pattern of the general council except for the omission of the two departments of youth affairs and women's affairs. Individual trade unions on the city and county level, incorporating administrative, organization, propaganda, and finance departments, were identical in structure to the city and county labor councils.

18. In late 1951 chairmen of North Korean cultural organizations included the following:

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Public Health League | : YI Ho-yim (李虎林).   |
| Aviation Association | : SIN T'ae-un (申泰殷). |

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

-5-

Buddhist Association : KIM Se-yul (金世律).

Choson-Soviet Cultural Association : YI Ki-yong (李箕永).

50X1-HUM

1. [redacted] Comment. Information [redacted] which contradicts some of the information in this paragraph is reported in paragraphs 10-12.
2. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] HO Ka-i was the only deputy premier in the North Korean government after PAK Hon-yong and HONG Myong-hi were relieved of their responsibilities as deputy premiers and HONG also of his responsibilities as minister without portfolio.  
[redacted] Comment. Radio P'yongyang still reports HO Ka-i, PAK Hon-yong and HONG Myong-hi as vice premiers.
3. [redacted] Comment. On 15 December 1951 CH'OE Yong-kun, as Minister of National Defense, attended a secret meeting at the residence of KIM Il-song.  
[redacted] The appointment in mid-December of CHONG Yun as Minister of National Defense [redacted] may be a garbled version of CH'OE's name, and CH'OE is generally accepted as the minister.
4. [redacted] Comment. As of 17 December 1951, YI Yong was appointed Minister of Justice and was replaced as Minister of Municipal Construction by KIM Sung-hwa [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] Comment. In early January 1952 CHANG Si-u, former Minister of Industry and Commerce, directed the North Korean-Chinese Communist supply headquarters in P'yongyang. HAN Pyong-ok was deputy director.  
[redacted] In mid-February 1950 CHONG Il-yong was appointed Minister of Industry to replace CHANG Si-u, [redacted]
5. [redacted] Comment. In late 1950, HO was purged as Minister of Labor because he had not aligned himself with the Soviet faction within the government.  
[redacted] It is possible that HO has replaced CHONG as Minister of Industry, [redacted]
6. [redacted] Comment. In early 1951, Major General SOK San was head of the Third office of the State Security Bureau. PANG Hak-se is generally accepted as Minister of Social Security. [redacted] PANG was minister in January 1952, [redacted] 50X1-HUM
7. [redacted] Comment. The removal in late 1950 of YI Sun-kun as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry for not adhering to the Soviet faction of the government [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] PAK Mun-kyu in the spring of 1950 was Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, [redacted] see, however, paragraph 9 above which states that PAK was again Minister of Agriculture in late 1951.
8. [redacted] Comment. YI Pyong-nam was [redacted] Minister of Public Health [redacted] and is so listed in paragraph 9 above.
9. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] a PAK Chon-pu was Minister of Communications as of 3 May 1951.  
[redacted] Comment. In early 1950 PAK I-wan became Minister of Communications, [redacted] HONG Ki-chu was a member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front in Korea in July 1949. In July 1951 CHONG Chun-t'aek was Chairman of the Planning Board of the North Korean government.

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

-6-

50X1-HUM

10. [ ] Comment. [ ]<sup>a</sup>  
CHANG Chong-sik was the Director of the Bureau of General Affairs as of 21 November 1950, which may be a different translation of the name of the same organization.
11. [ ] Comment. CHU Yong-ha, deputy chairman of the NKLP central headquarters in March 1947, was Minister of Communications in September 1948, and, shortly thereafter, ambassador to the USSR. [ ] 50X1-HUM
- [ ] Comment. YIM Hae was North Korean ambassador to the USSR, as of 31 January 1952, [ ]
12. [ ] Comment. The Politbureau is believed to control the NKLP as well as the government. The interlocking of the committees through virtually identical membership and leading officials would, in any case, assure agreement among the four reportedly autonomous groups.
13. [ ] Comment. CH'OE Kyong-tok has previously been [ ] chairman of the "Workers General Union," presumably a different translation of the name of the same organization.

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